

ANOTHER MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL.

Discovery of the Body of a Young
Woman Early This Morning.

BLIGHTED HOPES FOR IRELAND.

A Long and Very Depressed
Meeting of the M'Carthy-
ite Faction.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S SUCCESSOR.

In the Northampton Election the Glad-
stonian Candidate Wins by a
Large Majority.

JACK THE RIPPER.

ANOTHER MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN IN
WHITECHAPEL, LONDON.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
The Herald's European edition publishes to-day
the following dated

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1891.—Intense excitement
was caused in Whitechapel in the early hours
of this morning by the discovery of the mur-
dered body of a young woman in a street not
far from the scenes of the previous crimes.

Every one is talking about "Jack, the Rip-
per," but the police acted so promptly in re-
moving the body to the mortuary, that it was
impossible to ascertain at this late hour whether
the victim's body was mutilated. Present indica-
tions point to the case being the work of some
drunken fiend.

LIST OF THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.
Since Christmas week in 1887 eight women have
been murdered in the East End of London under
mysterious circumstances. The following are the
dates of the crimes and names of the victims so
far as known:—

1. Christmas week, 1887.—An unknown woman
found murdered near Osborne and Wentworth
streets, Whitechapel.
2. August 7, 1888.—Martha Turner found stabbed
in thirty-nine places on a landing in model dwell-
ings known as George Yard Buildings, Commercial
street, Spitalfields.
3. August 31.—Mrs. Nicholls, murdered and mu-
tilated in Beck's row, Whitechapel.
4. September 7.—Mrs. Chapman, murdered and
mutilated in Hanbury street, Whitechapel.
5. September 30.—Elizabeth Stride, found with
her throat cut in Berner street, Whitechapel.
6. September 30.—Mrs. Eddowes, murdered and
mutilated in Mitre square, Aldgate.
7. November 9.—Mary Jane Kelly murdered and
mutilated in Dorset street, Spitalfields.
8. July 17, 1889.—Woman murdered in Castle
alley, Whitechapel.

PARNELL'S BREACH OF FAITH.

SEVERE CHARGES AGAINST THE LEADER MADE
AT THE M'CARTHY MEETING.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
The Herald's European edition publishes to-day
the following dated

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1891.—At the anti-Parnell
meeting yesterday several members
charged Parnell with breach of faith. It was
alleged that he agreed to accept the assu-
rances received from the liberal
leaders if Dillon and O'Brien declared them
to be satisfactory. Both these gentlemen
stated that in their view the assurances
were sufficient, but notwithstanding Parnell
declined to accept them. The anti-
Parnellite party are also dissatisfied with
the neutral attitude adopted by Dillon and
O'Brien. They believe that the effect of this
will be to strengthen Parnell's position, and
they are exceedingly disappointed that Dillon
and O'Brien have not thrown in their lot with
the Parnellite party.

Personally O'Brien is disposed to side with
Parnell and Dillon with the M'Carthyites. The
M'Carthyites state that they will continue to
maintain an attitude of complete independence
in relation to the liberal party. It is believed,
however, that the result of the rupture will
be to place them in much closer co-operation
with the radicals than has been the case for some
time past.

THE IRISH FACTIONS.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S MEETING AND THE ARREST
OF O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Feb. 12, 1891.—The rupture of the
negotiations which have been going on for months
looking to a settlement of the differences exist-
ing in the Irish Parliamentary party has caused con-
siderable excitement in the political clubs and is
the sole subject of conversation. The anti-Parnell-
ites have long discounted the failure and complain
of the waste of time caused by protracting the
negotiations.

THE M'CARTHY MEETING.
The long talked of meeting of the anti-Parnellite
members of the House of Commons was held to-
day in committee room 15 of the House. The
meeting was called to order at one o'clock by Mr.
Justin McCarthy, who presided. When Mr.
McCarthy entered the room he was warmly
cheered by his supporters. Among the
more prominent opponents of Mr. Parnell
in attendance at the meeting were Messrs.
McCarthy, Sexton, Healy, Tanner, Connaught, Donald
Sullivan, T. A. Dickson, Sir John Pope Hennessy,
Sir Thomas Esmonde, Messrs. Webb, Deasy,
Knox, Chance, Cox, Abraham, Tufts, J. F. Xavier
O'Brien, O'Keefe, McNeill, Morrough, Arthur O'Connor
and Crilly took part in the proceedings.

Mr. McCarthy made a statement which was not
acrimonious, but cordial. During the course of
the meeting a number of telegrams from absent
members were received and read. These messages
stated that the senders were detained in Ireland,
that they regretted their inability to be present
and deplored the rupture of the negotiations look-
ing to a settlement of the troubles in the party.

Mr. McCarthy, during the course of the meeting,
referred to the report prepared in conjunction with
Mr. Sexton on the course of the negotiations over
the liberal assurances in regard to land and to the
police.

THE LIBERAL ASSURANCES.
Mr. McCarthy quoted passages from the report
on the course of the negotiations over the liberal
assurances in regard to land and the police and
said: "We felt confident that the assurances of
Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would not be
long delayed, even if no further inquiry was ad-
dressed to them. But we thought it desirable to
expedite assurances by communications request-

ing a statement of their policy in regard to the set-
tlement of the land question and the final control
of the police. We submitted specific questions and
asked for a prompt decision. After a few days a
paper was placed in our hands, with the intimation
that it embodied provisions with reference to land
and police which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues
regard it as their duty to insert in the Home Rule
bill and treat as essential provisions.

"This response was made in view of our position
that it was inconsistent to grant home rule while
confusing the issues relating to land and the im-
perial Parliament, excluding them from the Irish leg-
islature; that the land question was to either be
settled by the imperial Parliament simultaneously
with the establishment of home rule or that power
to deal with it be committed to the Irish Parlia-
ment. Regarding the police, we kept in view the
statement made by Mr. Gladstone in introducing
the bill of 1886 that he and his colleagues had no
desire to exempt the police in their final form
from the ultimate control of the Irish legislature.
In our opinion the complete organization of the
civil force by the Irish government to replace the
armed police ought not to require more than five
years, during which the present police would un-
dergo a rapid transformation and finally disappear.

Previous to the adjournment Mr. Timothy M.
Healy made a motion, which was approved, to the
effect that "we desire to record our appreciation of
the part borne by our chairman and by Mr.
Thomas Sexton in the anxious and difficult nego-
tiations for a reunion of the rupture which neither
they nor we are responsible for."

It was also decided to convene the National Com-
mittee immediately at Dublin in order to deal with
the situation.

DILLON'S STRONG STATEMENT.
The meeting ended at midnight. Mr. McCarthy
and Mr. Sexton have issued a brief official state-
ment declaring that the Boulogne negotiations
were conducted upon their sole responsibility, un-
influenced by other members of their section
and specifically upon the basis that Mr. Parnell's
leadership was impossible. Mr. Sexton added: "Mr.
McCarthy and myself had interviews this evening
with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, who declared
that, in their judgment, we have done all that
men could do to arrive at a friendly issue."

To the foregoing Mr. Condon added the follow-
ing:—
"I also had an interview this evening with Messrs.
Dillon and O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien repeated what he
had said to Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton. Mr.
Dillon expressed himself as strongly against Parnell's
leadership as any member of the M'Carthy
section, saying that under no possible circum-
stances would he ever again serve under Mr. Parnell,
and that rather than do so he would quit politics
altogether. The latter statement was made
distinctly on public and political grounds."

The meeting stands adjourned until to-morrow.
The report read at the meeting occupied twenty
minutes. The report will not be published in its
entirety unless the action of the Parnellites makes
the publication necessary. The M'Carthyites say
that there are no signs of defection in their ranks.

ARREST OF O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

FOLKESTONE, Feb. 12, 1891.—Previous to the ar-
rival of the Boulogne boat a crowd of people, at-
tracted by the news that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien
were on board, gathered about the pier and land-
ing place. The police, who had been apprised of
the coming of the fugitives, were also on the look-
out for the Channel steamer. Immediately upon
landing Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon, accompanied
by Mrs. O'Brien and her mother, Mmes. Raffal-
ovitch, walked into the baggage room and quietly
surrendered themselves into the custody of the police.

There was no demonstration of any description
made by the crowd of people who had assembled
to witness the arrest of the Irish Members of
Parliament. All present were silent and orderly.
Shortly after their arrest Messrs. O'Brien and
Dillon, in custody of the police, boarded the train
which was in waiting for the Folkestone boat and
proceeded to London.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1891.—The New says:—"The as-
surances referred to by Mr. McCarthy regarding
the land and police were received from Mr. Glad-
stone on the basis of a liberal party. They coin-
cide with the policy he has always laid down. Why
Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien should have rejected this
generous response we can understand only on the
hypothesis that with an infatuation which in other
circumstances would deserve every criticism they
have placed themselves in Mr. Parnell's power and
repudiated everything he declined to accept. But
the ignoble and mean manner in which Mr. Balfour
enforced the warrant against them entitles them
to the sympathy and forbearance of every fair
minded man."

The Chronicle says:—"Mr. Parnell can always
screw Mr. McCarthy up to his own pitch, however
high. He will, therefore, remain the real
dictator of the Irish policy. We regret the
weakening of the liberal party as the party of
progress. The whole handling of
the relations between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell
displays on the part of Mr. Gladstone's lieuten-
ants—excepting Sir William Vernon Harcourt—a
mental and political incapacity which
disqualifies them for positions of public trust.
We must therefore centre our hopes in the
good will of the present government, and as in
the beginning advise them to be generous with Messrs.
Dillon and O'Brien. Mr. Balfour will neutralize
all his recent efforts if he deals harshly with them."

AT SCOTLAND YARD.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1891.—At half-past six P. M. the
Folkestone train, by which Messrs. Dillon and
O'Brien were travelling in charge of an escort of
police, arrived at Charing Cross railway station.
Colonel John P. Nolan, M. P.; John O'Connor, M. P.,
and a crowd of friends who had been notified of
the arrest were in waiting at the station, and as the
train came to a standstill at the platform they be-
sieged the carriage which contained the two Mem-
bers of Parliament who were in custody. The most
cordial greetings were exchanged between the
prisoners and their friends, all parties being
courteously treated by the police.

Inspector Littlechild, of Scotland Yard, who was
in charge of the police escort, after a pause suffi-
cient to allow Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to re-
ceive the greetings of their friends, escorted his
prisoners to a carriage which was in waiting near
the platform, and they were driven to Scotland
Yard.

During the time Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were
held in custody at Scotland Yard Mr. Parnell, Mr.
Thomas Sexton, Sir Thomas Esmonde and Sir
Henry Roscoe called there to see the two prisoners.
Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will start for Ireland
on the morning mail train.

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12, 1891.—The National League Head-
quarters at Kildane, county Limerick, has sent out
circulars to its branches demanding that Mr.
Timothy Harrington shall resign his seat in Parlia-
ment. The circulars state that Mr. Harrington is
a partisan, and that instead of preserving the
League he is doing his best to ruin it. The Rath-
bane (county Limerick) League has resolved to
boycott the landlords of the neighborhood. The
local priests condemn the resolution.

Twenty branches of the National League in Loin-
ster held meetings to-day and sent telegrams to
Mr. Parnell, advising him to hold fast and to stick
to his guns.

The Evening Telegraph to-day publishes an article
in which it urges Irishmen to rally to their leader.
The Telegraph says that it rejoices that Mr. Parnell
has not allowed himself to be bullied from the
leadership, claiming that his splendid generalship,
political victories, imperturbable power, sagacity
and strategic genius have resulted in the success
which has made the Nationalists one great, fighting
body. The Telegraph also says that there is nobody
capable of filling his place. He has been inflexible
when others vacillated. His opponents ask for his
effacement without security that his effacement
does not mean the destruction of home rule hopes.

United Ireland in its issue to-day acquires Messrs.
Parnell, Dillon and O'Brien of causing the rupture,
and adds that Mr. Parnell's terms, wherefrom he
did not depart, were acceptable to Messrs. Dillon
and O'Brien. United Ireland adds:—"When these
long known Mr. Parnell's supporters will find
that Mr. Parnell's usefulness, wisdom and

patriotism were demonstrated, and Mr. Parnell will
teach his would-be dictators that their machina-
tions have failed and that he remains the leader of
the Irish nation."

The Freeman's Journal to-day says that Mr. Parnell
will discharge the responsibility resting upon him
and will address a number of great gatherings
of Irishmen. He will meet the Dublin Young
Nationalists on Saturday next in that city, and on
Monday will make a speech at Strokestown, county
Roscommon. Mr. Parnell, the Journal also says, is
receiving telegrams promising him support from
everywhere in Ireland.

The Irish Times, on the other hand, is of the
opinion that Mr. Parnell has failed in his desire to
humiliate Mr. Gladstone and that the fight will
continue with greater exasperation and with
larger risks.

THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1891.—The St. James Gazette this
evening, referring to the rupture in the nego-
tiations which have been going on among the mem-
bers of the Irish Parliamentary party, says:—"The
mischief done to the separatist cause is irrepara-
ble. There are now two national parties, and
there may be six in six months from now."

The Pall Mall Gazette says it was mistaken in
hoping that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien would "re-
pair the mischief" by supporting the M'Carthyites,
adding that "they have certainly not declared for
Ireland and are only half hearted for Parnell."

The Gazette doubts, however, whether Mr. O'Brien
was ever against Mr. Parnell.
Mr. Morley on Monday next will speak on behalf
of a group of angry, jealous factions more intent
upon destroying each other than Mr. Balfour. In
the meantime Mr. Balfour has an opportunity to
restore social order and prosperity in Ireland.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MR. TIM HEALY REQUESTS SOME INFORMATION
FROM MR. BALFOUR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Feb. 12, 1891.—In the House of Lords
to-day the Earl of Dunraven moved that the
colonial governments be invited to send delegates
to a conference in London to consider methods for
advancing trade within the Queen's dominions and
to form a fund for the imperial defence. He di-
rected upon the benefits to the Empire from federa-
tion, the necessity of combating hostile tariffs, es-
pecially the McKinley law, and the advantages of
trading in unity to the colonies and the mother
country.

Lord Salisbury held that a conference could not
be undertaken without tending to disturb the
political systems of the colonies. He did not think
that proposals to ask them for larger contribu-
tions for imperial defence would be favorably re-
ceived.

The motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Timothy M.
Healy, member for North Longford, greeted the
reappearance of Chief Secretary Balfour, "be-
cause," he said, "the Irish are anxious to know
when any portion of the relief fund will be paid
cash down."

Mr. Balfour responding asked "What fund?"
"The Earl of Zetland's fund," answered Mr.
Healy.

Mr. Balfour remarked that he could not believe
that the member for North Longford would ask in
the House of Commons for information about a
private fund with which the House had nothing to
do.

"Nothing to do!" cried Mr. Healy in surprise—
an exclamation which was followed by cheers from
the Irish party.

Mr. J. G. S. MacNeill, member for South Donegal,
addressing the Chief Secretary for Ireland, said:—
"You are not the Earl of Zetland and yourself make
the appeal for funds in your official capacity?"

To this question Mr. Balfour replied:—"Certainly
not."

Sir James Ferguson, Political Secretary for the
Foreign Office, in reply to questions on the subject,
said that the occupation of Tokar and Handouz
was designed to relieve the district of Snakin from
plundering dervishes, besides reopening the grain
trade of the interior. No expense, Sir James
added, would fall upon the English Treasury.

The Titles bill passed its third reading by a vote
of 280 to 161.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S SUCCESSOR.

The polling at Northampton in the contest for
the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Charles
Bradlaugh progressed quietly and uneventfully.
There was no excitement manifested and the day
being clear and the sun shining brightly, the con-
servatives hoped to poll a large vote. At the last
election the late Mr. Bradlaugh (Gladstonian) polled
4,363 votes to 3,656 polled by his opponent, Mr.
Thomas Orde H. Lees, who represented the con-
servative interest, a majority of 697 for Mr. Brad-
laugh. At the same time, in the Second district of
Northampton, that borough having two seats in
Parliament, Mr. Henry Labouchere (Gladstonian)
defeated Mr. Richard Turner (Unionist) by 4,570 to
3,850, a majority of 720 for Mr. Labouchere.

The election resulted as follows:—Mansfield
(Gladstonian), 6,436; Germans (conservative), 3,723.

THE BULGARIAN PLOT.

DISCOVERY THAT THE NEW CONSPIRACY IS BY
FRIENDS OF MAJOR PANITZA.

SOFIA, Feb. 12, 1891.—It has been ascertained
that the conspirators recently arrested here on
suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy to
overthrow Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his
Cabinet are friends of Major Panitza, who was
shot some time ago for taking part in a plot to de-
pose the Prince. Six men were engaged in the
plot. Of this number three escaped. The con-
spirators who escaped included the leader of the
conspiracy and a man who had stabbed one of his
fellow plotters with a dagger previous to leaving
Sofia.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Feb. 12, 1891.—A meeting of republicans
took place in a theatre of this city last night. The
building was crowded with people, who applauded
the orators who enthusiastically advocated the es-
tablishment of a Spanish republic. Señor Llares,
the well known Cuban representative in the
Chamber of Deputies, concurred in the sentiments
expressed by the speakers and in turn demanded
universal suffrage in the Antilles.

OSMAN DIGMA.

HE IS ADVANCING TOWARD TOKAR, BUT IS BE-
ING DEFEATED BY HIS FOLLOWERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Feb. 12, 1891.—The Tribuna, of this city,
publishes a despatch from Massowah stating that
Osman Digma is threatening that point, and that he
is urging the tribes which have been allied to Italy
to desert the flag of that country.

The Tribuna advises that the Italian forces should
not advance and assist the Egyptian troops and
should not meet them on the Kassala road, and
asks what is the object of Bionefield's trading
caravan which is advancing from Massowah
toward Kassala while the Egyptian troops are
marching toward Tokar. The paper urges the
Italian government to instruct the Governor of
Massowah not to protect the caravan referred to.

OSMAN DESERTED.

Cairo, Feb. 12, 1891.—Osman Digma is said to be
near Tokar. His followers are deserting him.

ATLANTIC STEAMER STRIKE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1891.—It is rumored that the
sailors and firemen on the Atlantic steamers in-
tend to strike. The seamen and firemen employed
by the Donaldson line, of Glasgow, have already
decided to strike for higher wages.

CABLE BREVITIES.

The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of
Deputies, after hearing M. Rouvier, Minister of Fi-
nance, has annulled its action in rejecting the

Sugar Taxation bill, and has adopted the govern-
ment proposals.

Dr. Weyl, an associate of Professor Koch, has dis-
covered a method of detecting in the Koch lymph
the poisonous elements described by Professor
Virchow, and of eliminating them so as to produce
a lymph free from bad properties.

It is officially announced that M. Ribot, French
Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the in-
vitation, from the Government of the United States,
asking France to be represented at the World's
Fair in Chicago in 1893.

A number of workmen employed on the Vento
Canal in the suburbs of Havana became engaged in
a riot yesterday, and one man was seriously
wounded. Further fighting was feared and the
authorities sent troops to the scene of the trouble.

The troopship Orontes has sailed from Liverpool
for Bermuda with the first battalion of the King's
(Liverpool) regiment. Upon arrival at Bermuda
the Orontes will convey the first battalion of the
Leicestershire regiment, now stationed at Ber-
muda, to Halifax, N. S.

The unionist dock laborers in Liverpool have re-
fused to continue working the cargoes of the
steamships Lochmore and Lake Ontario. The re-
ason for this strike is that the laborers have not
been allowed to wear white at work the button
is the distinctive badge of their union. Em-
ployers of men from the labor associations outside
of the union have detailed a number of men to
work on the steamers.

The dock laborers in London employed in load-
ing ships or laborers working at the export trade
have gone out on strike. Those engaged in the im-
port trade are still at work. The outlook is of a
most serious nature. In addition to these labor
troubles a strike of lightermen is imminent.

THE CHILIAN REVOLT.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL SQUADRON AND THE
GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS.

PANAMA, Feb. 4, 1891.—Respecting the revolution
in Chili the Peruvian Mail of Lima contained the
following on January 17:—
"Passengers who arrived yesterday by the German
steamer Abydos from the south say that the revo-
lutionary squadron consists of the armored men-
of-war Cochrane and Blanco, two corvettes, the
cruiser Esmeralda and transports Amazonas and
Acocagua, the latter belonging to the South Ameri-
can Company and taken in the south.

The Cochrane and the corvette Magallanes are
blockading Iquique.
The Blanco went south to meet the new Chilean
man-of-war, now expected to arrive and the Abtao
returning from her cruise in European waters.

The fleet is headed by Don J. J. Montt, Ad-
miral of the fleet; two Congressional delegates,
four members of the liberal party and the editor
of the Mercurio, who is the secretary.

The supreme chief, Balmaceda, has issued several
decrees offering rewards equivalent to two years'
pay to any of the crew of the revolutionary squad-
ron who will desert to the government, and a free
pardon to any officers who may have joined the
movement in obedience merely to orders from their
superiors in command.

The hostile to Balmaceda's government has been
closed.
The squadron is well supplied with war material
and provisions, having possessed themselves of a
quantity of the latter in Valparaiso, as well as from
on board the Amazonas, which was on the way
with troops to Antofagasta; the Casca, bound
from Valparaiso to Iquique, with provisions, and
Sanitago, arriving at Iquique from Valparaiso, and
from other ships, including the Capapue, which re-
mained at Pisagua, but not under orders for the
squadron.

The government in the meantime is working
actively with the army. Fifteen hundred men
have been detailed to protect Iquique and Pisagua,
and volunteer corps are being formed all over the
country. The Huascar is being put in fighting
condition and the torpedo boats are getting ready for
action.

Apprehensions for individual safety were enter-
tained among foreign and Peruvian families at
Iquique, and many left for Arica by the Abydos.
On January 18 the Chilean Minister of Iquique,
said:—"The revolution is almost completely quelled
in Chili and the leaders have fled from Santiago,
Valparaiso and Concepcion. A few hundred men
at present have eight thousand men under
arms and by next week will have twelve thousand."

On January 15 a decree was issued by the Min-
ister of War ordering that the soldiers and sailors
of the army and militia who fall during the revo-
lution shall be paid in full as pension
money to the families of the deceased.

THE INUNDATION OF CORDOBA.

THREE MILLIONS OF PROPERTY AND ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

PANAMA, Feb. 4, 1891.—The following is taken from
the Buenos Ayres Standard of December 31:—
News of a terrible disaster was received last
evening from Cordoba. Half the city is under
water and houses are being washed away by the
score. In the west end of the city three
blocks have been reduced to ruins and the
number of victims is already stated to
be one hundred. In the east end a govern-
ment of things is recorded. Houses are falling
owing to the foundations being weakened by the
water. The water is rising, and a terrible
most terrible panic prevails. The air is filled with
the shrieks of terrified women and children, and
people are seen running madly out of the city.

It is reported that the soldiers of other regiments
the authorities observed that an inundation was
taking place, it being supposed that the
dike had given way. The police immediately be-
gan their efforts to save the population and
people of the approaching danger. People
thought at first that a revolution had broken out
but soon they began to realize the danger. The
panic then began, and what made matters worse
the whole city was steeped in darkness owing to
the gas factory having been inundated.

By a late hour no further news was received,
it being supposed that the telegraph offices must
have been washed away. The damages caused are
estimated at \$3,000,000, and more than one hun-
dred and fifty persons lost their lives.

CANUCKS DENOUNCE RECIPROCITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Feb. 12, 1891.—There was a great meet-
ing this afternoon of millionaire manufacturers,
merchant princes and nabobs who shouted them-
selves hoarse to the tune of "God Save the Queen"
and "to destruction with anything tending to
unrestricted reciprocity and anything savoring of dis-
loyalty."

The meeting was called to present a requisition
to Sir Donald Smith, protectionist candidate for
Montreal Centre, president of the Bank of Mon-
treal, governor of the Hudson Bay Company,
director of the Canadian Pacific and owner of
thousands of acres in the Northwest.

Sir Donald, in reply, denounced unrestricted
reciprocity as a road to annihilation. He in-
sisted that in the present election he would see
that sinners of war were forthcoming.

The meeting was essentially a high tariff one,
and the only one of the kind in the city. There
was every chance of a reformer coming in the
front to oppose the knight, who may yet find him-
self left out in the cold.

Free Extracts from

"LIGHT OF THE WORLD,"

by

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,

will be

published in the HERALD

NEXT SUNDAY,

by arrangement with

FUNK & WAGNALLS.

DARING ROBBER CAPTURED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12, 1891.—This forenoon
a man jumped over the counter rail in the Citizens'
Bank, and pulling a revolver told Assistant Cashier
McCrack and a clerk, the only persons present, to
throw up their hands. He then gathered up all the
money lying around and dashed out of the bank.
He was followed and shot by a police officer, who
dropped an express company driver, gave chase,
and, with the assistance of others, captured the
robber, who fired his revolver, but without doing
injury. He is supposed to be a former janitor of
the building.

GRAZED BY A HONEYMOON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12, 1891.—Twelve days ago
Henry Williams, aged twenty, of Waverly, led a
charming bride of nineteen to the altar. Yester-
day morning a friend called at their home and
found them both insane. The cause of their aberration
is unknown, but physicians think their in-<